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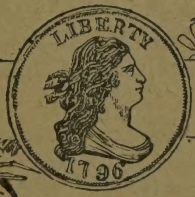
THE NUMISMATIST

February, 1897.

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.



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The Numismatist.

VOL. X. MONROE, MICH., FEBRUARY, 1897. NO. 2.

A BYE PATH OF OUR SCIENCE.

A paper read before the fifth annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

One of the widest and most interesting as well as most instructive fields for the collector and student is the study of the monies and exchanges of the nations from primitive times up to the present. The difference between the cowry shell, wampum and the finished product of the die and stamp is the diffence between barbarism and the highest type of civilization. Show me the exchange medium of a people, past or present, and I will tell you of their relation to the arts and sciences and their standing in the scale of civilization.

To hold that the numismatist must be limited to coins and medals alone, or to claim that the science is necessarily limited to their study, I believe is entirely wrong; at the same time I can acknowledge that there is enough in any one branch or line of our collecting to occupy one a life time, and although my specialty may be limited to the coinage of ancient Greece and Rome, I can find a diversion in my recreation and come down to present time in some other side line within the confines of our science. I believe a little rest in the pleasant shades by the way side or bye paths of our study will enable one to go at the greater collectlng with renewed vigor and stimulation.

And so I come to you with a new field, a new recreation, a pleasant bye path in the umbrageous greens adjoining our favorite study. I shall not weary you with detail, but shall simply point the way one may enter with a brief glimpse of what may be gathered for his edification and enjoyment.

As you are well aware the great bulk, estimated at ninety per cent, of the business of this country is done by means of bonds, paper currency, checks,

drafts, or notes of hand which, when they have served their purpose, are redeemed and cancelled, or destroyed. The wealth or stability of a nation, corporation, firm or individual is measured by the territory, land, belongings or hard money upon which these promises to pay are issued.

It is not then to be wondered at that a currency that receives so much use to the commercial world should become a study to those interested in the money of the people and so we have many collectors in our ranks that pay extra attention to the bonds, national and corporate currency of ours and other nations. From this collecting to that of notes, checks, etc., is but a step and lest the collector may get lost in the interminable thickets occupying border land of these bye paths I will give my own limitation which may serve as a guide to the new adventurer. I would collect:

I. Such promises to pay as are interesting from a historical standpoint; they may be interesting either as a historical document or from connection with some historic character or event.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

"HUNGARIAN FUND. One dollar note. No. 12,257.

NEW YORK, 2d February, 1852.

On demand one year after establishment in fact of the INDEPENDENT HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, the holder hereof shall be entitled to ONE DOLLAR payable at the National Treasury or at either of its agencies at London or New York: or to exchange the same sums of Fifty Dollars or over, for certificates bearing four per cent interest, payable in ten equal annual installments from one year after said event." (Signed) L. KOSSUTH.

No. 2,117. FIFTY DOLLARS. $50.

MILITARY SCRIPT.

The Republic of Nicaragua is indebted to R. G. Stockley in the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS for military service to the State.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names and affixed the Great Seal of the Republic, at the city of Granada, this 25th day of February, 1867.

(Signed) WM. WALKER,
President of the Republic.

WM. K. ROGERS,
Minister of Hacienda.

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100. MISSOURI DEFENSE BOND. No. 138,795.

Requisition for Missouri Defense Bonds.

On demand the Fund commissioners of the State of Missouri, will pay to the order of the Missouri State Guard, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in Missouri Defence Bonds. 1861. (Signed) C. F. JACKSON,
Governor.

Also signed by D. M. Frost, M. S. Guard, and Jno. B. Clark, Fund Commissioner.

Along with these I include some old colonial bills, one signed by George

Read, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Delaware, and some Pennsylvania bills with the imprint of Franklin (Benj. Franklin) and Hall.

II. Such notes or promises to pay as are signed by person or persons who have in one walk of life or another won distinction. This is a wide field alone and I give only a few

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PHILADA., Feb. 25th, 1795.

Three years after date I promise to pay Robt. Morris, Esq., or order FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS for value received.

4,000 Dollars. (Signed) JNO. NICHOLSON.

Endorsed on back, Robt. Morris.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 22, 1813.

OFFICE OF PAY & DEFIRIR OF THE BANK OF COLUMBIA.

Pay to John Pax or bearer, One Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty-Four Dollars.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

$1,264. Private Account.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4th, 1851.

CORCORAN & RIGGS.

Pay to W. S—— or bearer Twenty Dollars.

20 Dolls. (Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW YORK, 18th April, 1804.

To the President and Directors of the MERCHANTS BANK in the City of New York.

Pay Arch & Gale or bearer, Fifteen Dollars.

$15— (Signed) A. BURR.

III. Letters, documents, etc., written by men who have won distinction in the money world. In this branch I have specimens from Cornelius (Commodore) Vanderbilt; John Jacob Astor (the first); Joshua Bates, the Barrings; Rothschild (London); Coutts; N. Biddle, of the United States Bank; George Peabody; etc., etc. As these are mostly long I shall not weary you with extracts, only quoting a paragraph from a letter from George Peabody to his partner, Elisha Riggs, who was at the time (May 16th, 1816,) in Georgetown, Dist. of Col.

"I also wrote you particularly respecting unchartered Va. Bank Notes—please inform me whether you can get them off in the District and at what discount—say South Branch, Winchester, Warrenton, Parkersburg, etc.,—also Williamsport, Chambersburg, Cumberland, etc., as they could most of them be purchased at a large discount—also Steubenville and Kentucky money, etc."

IV. Letters, documents, etc., signed by secretaries of the treasury, treasurers of the United States, and directors of the mint.

ILLUSTRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 16th, 1796.

MR. KUHL.

Please to pay to Mr. Dandridge the interest and reimbursement on the stock of the President of the United States and take his receipt.

I am your obdt. servant,

OLIV. WOLCOTT.

On the back are the indorsements of Geo. Washington and Mr. Dandridge.

I have also letters and documents signed by Richard Rush (1813); Howell Cobb (1853); T. T. Tucker (1802); F. E. Spinner; etc., etc., etc.

V. Curious. In this class I put some promises to pay in which the payment is to be made in gold dust These notes were used in our western country before coined money became at all equal to the demand and when payments were almost universally made in "dust."

The following promise to pay which I obtained in 1876 and which is rapidly developing into maturity, I put in this class:

"Good for One Thousand Dollars at the next Centennial."

P. E. 50. (Signed) GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

I have also a financial document signed by Saml. Swartwout in 1831, while he was collector of the port of New York. It will be remembered that he was a defaulter to a large amount to the government and from this name and circumstance came into current use at the time, "Absquatulande et Swartwoutas," also the term, "Swartwouted."

Under this head might also be placed a requisition for sixty quarts of rum, signed by Commander Dan'l B. Ridgely, to be used on board his man of war for the purpose of (as stated in the requisition) "splicing the main brace."

Not being familiar with nautical terms I have ever been a little dubious just what "splicing the main brace" means, and so I leave it together with the thoughts I may have stirred up within you regarding the Bye Paths of our Science, to your careful consideration.

A NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF THE THALER COINS OF GERMANY.

[PH. HEINSBERGER.]

Part I.

Very interesting is the story of the coins of the cities and independent states of Germany, now many of which through war and diplomacy have dis-

appeared from the map of Europe. Hanover, Hesse Castle, Hesse Darmstaat, Nassau, the free cities of Frankfort on the Main, Lubeck, Bremen, and many others, are known no more and their coins in fine condition have become quite scarce. I shall arrange this article alphabetically and begin with

ANHALT.

There were two Anhalts: Anhalt-Bernberg and Anhalt-Dessau. The dutchy of Anhalt-Bernberg, Duc Alexander Carl, 1834–1863.

1. Obv. Ein (1) Vereins Thaler XXX ein Pfund fein 1859.

Rev. Head of the duke to left; around ALEXANDER CARL HERZOG ZU ANHALT. Beneath the letter A (Berlin mint). The arms of Anhalt-Bernberg covered by a royal crown, held fast by a crowned bear on each side, on whose collars is fastened the chain of the Anhalt Domestic Order (Haus Ordere). Around the margin is this inscription GOTT SEGNE ANHALT (God bless Anhalt).

2. Another thaler was struck in 1862 in honor of the Montan Industrie.

Obv. Occupying the center of the coin this inscription: SEGEN DES ANHALTER BERGBAUES. Surrounding on the circumference, ALEXANDER CARL HERZOG ZU ANHALT. Beneath, crossed hammers.

Rev. A crowned black bear with golden collar walking on top of a wall in which is a door. EIN THALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN. On the margin: GOTT SEGEN ANHALT.

ANHALT DESSAU.

Duke Leopold Frederick, 1817–1871.

3. Obv. Head of the duke to right, surrounded by the inscription LEOPOLD FRIEDRICH HERZOG VON ANHALT. Beneath, the letter A.

Rev. The arms of Anhalt crowned (a half-eagle and a wreath) beneath oak branches and HERZOGTHUM ANHALT * GETHEILT 1603 VEREINT 1863 (separated 1603, united 1863) EIN THALER 30 EIN PFUND F. On the margin the inscription, GOTT SEGEN ANHALT.

BADEN.

4. Obv. The head of the grand duke to right surrounded by the inscription: FRIEDRICH GROSHERZOG VON BADEN.

Rev. Occupying the centre, a royal crown covered arms tent within which

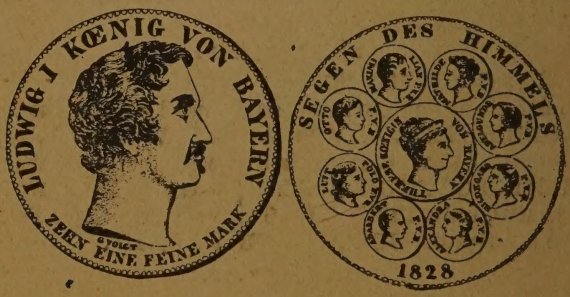
is a shield with an oblique beam. This shield is held by an eagle and falchon on either side, both of which are crowned. Around the shield are three ord-

er chains with stars. Surrounding is this inscription: EIN VEREINS THALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN 18 - 58. On the margin, MUNZ VERTRAG VON 24 JANUAR 1857 (Mint Treaty 1857). The regular coins of Baden were florins and kreutzers.

BAVARIA (BAYERN).

5. Obv. The head of the king to right and beneath it the name of the engraver, T. Reis. In a bow this inscription: LUDWIG II KONIG VON BAYERN.

Rev. The image of the patron saint Bavaria seated in an arm chair holding a laurel wreath in her right hand. In the left, resting on the arm of the chair, she holds a horn of plenty filled to overflowing with fruits. At her feet is a laurel tree. In a bow surrounding, this inscription. DURCH KAMPF UND SIEG ZUM FREIDEM (By battle and victory to peace). At the bottom the words: FRIEDENS-SCHLUSS ZU FRANKFURT AM MAIN - 10 Mai 1871 (Treaty of peace at Frankfurt, Franco-German, Mar. 1871). On the margin: EIN PFUND FEIN XXX.



6. Obv. Head of King Louis to right; the inscription, LUDWIG I KON-

IG VON BAYERN, surrounding. Beneath ZEHN EINE FEINE MARK and just below the bust the name of the engraver, C. Voigt.

Rev. Occupying the center is the head of the queen to right, surrounding which is the inscription: THERESE KONIGIN VON BAYERN. Arranged around the queen's head in similar but smaller circles are the heads of her eight children; to the left the heads of the four princes and to the right the four princesses: Maximilian, Otto, Leitpold, Adelbert; Mathilda Adelgunde, Hildegard, and Alexandra. The initials, P. V. B., within each circle means Prince, or Princess, of Bavaria. On the milled margin are the words SEGEN DES HIMMELS (Blessings of Heaven) and the year, 1828.

No. 7 Reverse. No. 8 Reverse.

7. Obv. Head of King Louis as in No. 6.

Rev. Female standing draped in ancient costume holding in left hand a cornucopia, in the other the baton of Mercury. She appears leaning against a pillar behind which is the stern of a vessel and an anchor on either side. Inscription surrounding the whole: ZOLL VEREIN MIT PREUSSEN, SACHSEN, HESSEN, V. THURENGEN. 1833 (Custom union with . . .). The margin is milled.

This thaler was struck to commemorate the German States Custom Union in 1833.

8. Obv. Same as No. 6.

Rev. A female in ancient costume leans with the left arm on a pillar, her right arm uplifted with the hand resting on her head. On the pillar is a winged baton of Mercury. Inscription: ERRICHTUNG DER BAYERISCHEN HYPOTHEKEN BANK. In exergue 1835. This thaler was struck to commemorate the Royal Bavarian Mortgage Bank, 1835.

9. Obv. Head of King Louis I to right: Legend surrounding: LUDWIG I KONIG VON BAYERN. Beneath, VII E. F. M.

Rev. Inscription in seven straight lines: DIE | NEUEINTHEILUNG

| D. KONIGREICHS | AUF GESCHICHTL | GRUNDLAGE | ZUR-UKGEFUHRT 1838 | all surrounded by eight laurel wreaths with flying ribbons. Each wreath contains the name of the province, as Ober Bayern, Nieder Bayern, Pfalz, O. Pfalz, V. Pfalz, Reg. Ober Franken, V. Franken, and Schwab & Neub. On the margin is the value, DREI-EINHALB GULDEN VII E. F. M.

This two thaler piece equals in value the 3½ florins and was minted to commemorate the provincial division.

10. Obv. Same as No. 9.

Rev. The heads of the crown prince and his bride to right, the bride with rosary upon her head. Legend: MAXIMILIAN KRONPR. V. BAYERN U. MARIE K. PRINZ. V. PREUSSEN. VERM. D. 12 OKTOB. 1842. Inscription on margin the same as the preceding.

11. Obv. Head of the king to right. Legend: MAXIMILIAN II KONIG VON BAXERN and beneath the name of the engraver C. Voigt.

Rev.—Santa Maria (Virgin Mary) in flowing dress, at her feet the disc of the moon. She holds in her left arm the naked Holy Child Jesus and in her right a scepter. The Holy Child holds in his right hand a globe and his left is uplifted to Heaven. Holy Mary has a crown upon head and at her right is the word PATRONA and at her left BAVARIAE. Around the whole within a bow is this inscription in two lines: ZVR ERINNERUNG AN DIE WIEDERHERSTELLUNG DER MARIENSAULE IN MUNCHEN 1855. (In memory of the re-erection of the Pillar of St. Mary at Munich). On the margin ZWEI GULDEN (2 florins).

This two gulden was struck by King Maximilian II in 1855 in memory of the Marien Soule (St. Mary's pillar) at Munich.

12. Obv.—The head of King Louis II to right; surrounding is this inscription: LVDOVICVS II BAVARIAE REX. Beneath the bust the name of the engraver C. Voigt.

Rev.—The Virgin Mary in flowing dress; clouds around and at her feet the moon's disc. She holds on her right knee the infant child Jesus naked which holds in his right hand a globe, the left being extended upwards. Mother and child in radiance. The virgin holds in her left hand a scepter, and on her head is a crown. Below is the inscription PATRONA BAVARIAE. At the bottom in exergue, the date 1870 and a marginal inscription: XXX EIN PFVND FEIN.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

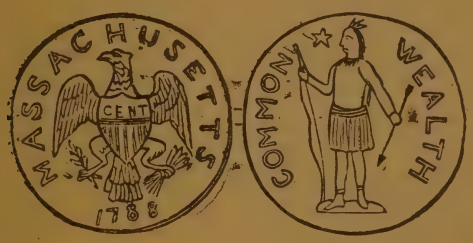
THE CHRONOLOGIC SEQUENCE IN AMERICAN NUMISMATOGRAPHY.

A paper read at the fifth annual convention of the American Numismatic Association at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

Continued from page 182, Vol. IX.

[JOS. HOOPER.]

The coinage of New Jersey was prolific and bear the uniform appearance as illustrated on page 180, the varieties differ in shape of shield, the punctuation, the omision occasionally of a letter by mistake, as in one which is "E. PLURIBS UNUM" and one instance the horses head is to the left; the latter piece is very rare.



Massachusetts issued two State coins in 1787, reissuing them in 1788, a cent and half cent. Large quantities were sent out. The half cent has become rare, but the cents of both dates are obtainable, the 1788 being scarcer than 1787.

A French company in 1794 attempted a settlement in Northern New York, naming it Castorville. It was situated where Carthage, Jefferson County, now stands, and contained families of rank and respectability. There is a coin existing known as the Castorland piece, and probably struck in France for this colony's use. Though it never passed into general circulation it is interesting as the only permanent memorial of an attempted colonization of this state which failed. This coin shows admirably the value of numismatics as an historic aid.

The coin known as the Kentucky cent (so called without reason) is a favorite with collectors. The ground for the name appears to be that in the pyramid of states on obverse, "Kentucky" happens to be uppermost. This piece

was struck in England, and shows good wookmanship and is highly prized by those who possess it. There is a token of P. P. P. Myddelton, with the legend BRITISH SETTLEMENT KENTUCKY, 1796. Whether it was ever used in America, or only an English token, is doubtful. Probably struck and circulated only inEngland and for use there.

THE WASHINGTON TOKENS AND CENTS.

The head of the great patriot formed the subject of numismatic art in England and America. It must be borne in mind that the American market

was the constant spur to English labor, and the necssities of this country, in

the matter of coin, thoroughly appreciated by ingenious artists on the other side the Atlantic. In 1783 the "Washington and Independence" tokens made their appearance. (These must not be confounded with the Washington cents of 1791 and 1792.) It does not appear that any of these tokens obtained extensive circulation, nor that they were used at all as money. They are, however, interesting as relics of the time in which they appeared, and indicative of the respect and veneration paid to the illustrious Washington by

contemporaries. There are four varieties of the tokens, which are distinguished thus: First, the Washington and Independence tokens; a large head laureated, on the reverse a seated figure, the legend being UNITED STATES. The second has a similar obverse, but the reverse resembles the cent of later years, the legend being ONE CENT in a wreath, and around the wreath UNITY STATES OF AMERICA. The third has a small head on the ob-

verse and in other respects resembles the first. The fourth has the small head on both sides, the legend on one side WASHINGTON, on the other side ONE CENT. A very handsome little token in brass also appeared at or near this period, of which we give an illustration (on the next page). There are two other sizes of this token extant, one smaller than the other and both smaller than this; on all the legends and devices are the same. When a national coinage was devised, the European custom of placing the head of a king on the obverse, suggested the idea of placing the bust of Washington on

the American coins. This idea no doubt led to the production of the Washington cents of 1791, which are so highly prized as numismatic treasures. These and not the tokens of 1783 are the Washington cents which command

high figures and are the gems of American collections. Young collectors should bear in mind that the tokens of 1783 are not to be confounded with these. An inexperienced collector is often induced to pay a large price for one of the tokens under the impression that he is purchasing a Washington cent.

The most common error being with the double headed token which has the legend "ONE CENT" over the head, or with the UNITY STATES token which has also the legend "ONE CENT" within the wreath on reverse. It is evident that the cent of 1791 was made in England, from the character of the dies and the specimens of the coins, the first is commonly known as the large eagle, the second resembles it closely on obverse, though the head is not precisely the same, and the date is under a smaller and different eagle on reverse. These are the large and small eagle cents of 1791. There are other varieties of the small eagle. On one specimen of the large eagle cent the following legend appears around the edge of the coin "BRADLEY, WILLEY. SNEDSHILL, BERSHAM," the others, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." A copper piece, bearing the date 1792 and known as a Washington cent, is found in some collections and highly prized.

It differs materially from the cent of 1791 bears another legend and a different head, and has no mark indicating that it was intended for a cent. This coin of 1792 has been claimed as the work of Peter Getz, of Philadelphia, but the evidence is considered doubtful. These coins did not go into circulation in 1791 nor 1792. They were offered as patterns for a national coinage, then in discussion and met the decided disapproval of Washington. They were of course prized as specimens, and their value has since became very great. The coin of 1792 no doubt was originally designed as a pattern for silver money and the copies existing in copper are to be regarded only as medals. It was struck in silver and the specimens now existing in that metal are the very highly prized Washington half dollars; there was a common practice of striking with new dies for coins in new countries over other coin. Specimens of this piece so struck are existant. This coin has brought a handsome price

WASHINGTON PRESIDENT
1791

ONE CENT

WASHINGTON PRESIDENT.

ONE CENT
1792

G. WASHINGTON. PRESIDENT.
1792

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON PRESIDENT.
1792

CENT

and the collector once possessed of it can hardly be induced by offers to part with it. There is reference made in Dickinson's manual to a piece resembling the genuine half dollar on obverse, while the reverse bears the mark of the engraver's chisel struck across the eagle indicating that the die was disapproved and destroyed by the engraver and some person struck it from a rejected die.

The only copper coin of 1792 which can be called a Washington cent is a very rare coin of which an illustration is given. The reverse is not unlike the small eagle cent reverse of 1791 with the word CENT over the eagle. There are some ten distinct varieties of what are called Washington cents of 1791 and 1792, and they are all highly prized and form interesting memorials of the great and good man whose name and portrait they bear. These are but few of the coins that bear his name and head. Col. Snowden, the former director of the mint at Philadelphia, undertook the work of collecting two sets of these coins and medals, one for the mint and one set for Mount Vernon. He made a catalogue of sixty varieties or more.

There appeared about this time, or a few years later, other coins bearing the name of Washington, and although in order of date they mostly preceded by the regular American copper coinage, it is well to mention them in this connection. They were of English origin and struck apparently for circulation in that country.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AUCTION SALES.

The following prices were realized at Frossard's 140th sale, July 17, 1896:

233	U. S. gold, $10 00,	1800.	Fine	$12 50
237	5 00,	1810.	Small date; very fine	6 50
211	3 00,	1889.	Proof surface, uncirculated	3 50
215	1 00,	1851.	Extremely fine	1 40
6	U. S. silver dollar,	1872.	C. C. mint; fine impression, ex. rare	25 25
269		1795.	Flowing hair; good	1 60
270		1796.	Good	2 10
272		1798.	Wide date; fine, but scratched	1 40
274		1799.	Wide date; very good	1 35
277		1800.	Very good	1 75
278		1801.	Very good	2 10

279	U. S. silver dollar,	1802.	Very fair	1 20
280		1803.	3 is too high in date; good	2 10
281		1836.	Liberty seated; rev., flying eagle; fine; scarce	6 70
289		1849.	Fine	1 00
303	Trade,	1875.	C. C. mint; very good	90
308	"	1878.	Brilliant proof	75
340	Half-dollar,	1794.	Slight deflection of planchet on neck and before face; rare	3 30
356	Half-dollar,	1815.	Very good; rare	3 00
459	Chain Cent,	1793.	Rev., sharp, fine; obv., light impression	12 60
472	Cent,	1798.	Date medium, slender break in die, unc	4 60
505	Cent,	1831.	Large letter on rev.; sharp, perfect, unc	2 25
522	Half-cent,	1795.	Thick planchet, lettered edge, fine, rare	1 60
527	Half-cent,	1805.	Stemless wreath, extremely fine, rare	2 00
530	Pine Tree shilling,	1632.	Large planchet, medium tree, slightly bent	4 40
154	Postage currency; 50, 25, 10, 5 cents; new, A. B. Co.; 4 notes			41
158	Fractional currency; 3 cents; Washington, dark and light curtain; 2 notes			36
28	French colony; Louis XIV; 1670; 1-12 crown, crowned lily shield, fine			10 75
60	Bank of Montreal; Penny; 1838; bold, fine imdression			36 50
53	Hudson Bay Co. tokens; 1, ½, ¼, ⅛ B(eaver shins); brass, 4 pcs			1 90
45	Prince Edward's Island; Half-penny; sheaf of wheat; rev., plough			12 00
864	Silver, Geo. III, 1804; Bk. of Ireland, 6 shil., good			3 05
866	Victoria, 1893; Crown, of new coinage (succeeded Jubilee Type), about unc			1 40
870	Jos. Nop., 1812; 20 rls., fine			1 25
872	Sweden, Adol. Fred., 1770; 3 Daler; S. M. bust, fine			2 75
903	Siam, 2 Tieals, Bangkok, 1868; Elephants, C., R; 3 pagodas; ex. fine			2 50
905	Japan, Yen; value in English; fine			1 05
906	Yen, value in Japanese; nearly fine			50
762	Sweden, plate money, Fred. I; Half-daler, 1750, 4⅛x4⅛ in			2 50
763	2 dalers, 1735, 6⅞x6⅞ in., fine			3 50
771	China, Pu (fork-shaped coin), struck before the Christian era; length 48 mlm.			
1040	U. S gold, Quarter-dollar,	1869.	Octag., unc	3 10
1041		1870.	Unc	3 25
1044	Half-dollar,	1870.	Equal to proof	3 25
1045	Dollar,	1849.	O. mint, good	1 40
1055		1873.	Cali. Octag., v. fine	4 10
1066	Two-and-one-half,	1836.	Fine	3 00
1067	Three,	1864.	V. fine	4 60

Nathan Belcher and Thos. H. Sheppard collection. Catalogued by Lyman H. Low. Sale held Oct. 15-16, 1896.

642 A collection of half dollars, every date issued between 1801 and 1836,

include a very fair 1815 and a good milled edge 1836, many good, 37 pcs.; each..... 66

236 Half Dimes 1807, very fair, '21, '25, '27, '29, 5 pcs..... 15

240 Dimes, 1835, '37, (star less) '38 (O. & P. mints) '53 (arrows) '64–'67–'73 (without arrows) '77 (CC.) '79 fine and uncirculated..... 14

241 Quarter Dollar, 1796, v. good..... 2 75

242 1805, 1806, v. good..... 45

245 1818, nearly fine, '19 attempt puncture, good,..... 30

247 1821, very fine..... 1 15

20 Greek Copper, Judaea A. D. 35–36 Pontius Pilatus, Simpulum R. 3 ears of corn bound together, v. fair..... 2 10

21 Simon Bar-Cochhab A. D. 132–135 Palm tree, R vine leaf, very fair..... 40

24 Greek silver, Thurium B. C. 390–350 Pallas hd. r. R Bull butting and fish below, very good, obv. fine..... 1 15

25 Croton, B. C. 550–480. Tripod, R. Incused, obv. good.. 1 30

26 B. C. 330–299, eagle on olive branch, wings spread, R. KPO, Tripod, crane r. Rare type, fine..... 1 15

29 Greek Silver, Thasos B. C. 465–411. Seilenous carrying off struggling nymph, R. Quadripartite square, very good..... 2 10

84 Bronze Drusus, R. Claudius std. very good..... 1 00

86 " Vespasian R. JUDAEA CAPTA, very fair..... 1 50

87 " Vespasian R. CAES. AVG. F. DESIG, &c. Titus and Domitian stdg in military habit, struck A. D. 71, good..... 2 00

NEWPORT (R. I.) COIN AND MEDAL CLUB.

A meeting of the amateur numismatists of Newport, was held at the rooms of the Historical society on the afternoon of Jan. 19, 1897, for the purpose of organizing a Coin and Medal club. Dr. H. R. Storer was elected president, and Miss Mary Edith Powel secretary. It was voted to accept the invitation of the Historical Society, to hold the meetings in its building.

Dr. Storer exhibited the large gold cross (the "Great Honorary Prize") of the International Exhibition for Hygiene, Pharmaceutics and foods, held at London in 1893, recently added to his collection of medical medals.

The second regular meeting was held on the afternoon of Feb. 2d. The objects of the club were stated; to increase interest in the medals and tokens of Rhode Island; to encourage the formation of special collections; to enlarge the cabinets of its members and that of the Newport Historical society; and to exchange their duplicates. It is hoped also to add to the numismatic li-

brary of the Historical Society, both directly and by the temporary deposit of works owned by the members, for general reference.

The subject that had been appointed for consideration at the present meeting, was the Jackson medals, and the United States Bank tokens of 1834–41. Regarding them, Dr. Storer presented the following summary:

Of Jackson medals, there are besides those properly belonging to the group now to be considered, one of Gen. Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson, of the Confederate service, and one of Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson of Boston, conferred by the King of Sweden for his connection with the discovery of surgical anaesthesia. This last was described in the American Journal of Numismatics for July, 1891, No. 197. The original, in gold, is probably held by the Jackson family. An electrotype copy is at the Army Medical Museum in Washington.

The medals and medalets of Gen. Andrew Jackson, President, have been best enumerated by Adolph Weyl of Berlin in the Fonrobert Catalogue of North American coins and medals. In this work there are given ten: Nos. 2509, 3513, 3518, 5826, 5827, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5834 and 5839. Mr. Lyman H. Low of New York adds another, No. 1, of his "Descriptive Catalogue," published in 1886. A twelfth, of 1828, and forty-eight millimetres in size, is owned by the Historical Society, and is No. 820 of its numismatic cabinet. Of the others, F. 5829 is in the collection of Harvard University. To them may be added, as presenting the bust or figure of Jackson, though without the name, F. 263,264 (L. 16 and 18), 619 (L. 8), 620,621 (L. 4, 5, 7), and 658 (not L.), making a total of eighteen.

Of these, F. 263,619,621 and 658 are in the Historical Society's collection, 619 in that of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and 263 in that of Harvard University. Dr. Storer exhibited F. 263 (two varieties), 621, 3513 and 3518.

In 1791, upon the organization of our government, under the constitution, and mainly at the advice of Alexander Hamilton, the First Bank of the United States was established. It was closed in 1812. In 1814, the country being much distressed by the war with England, the Second Bank of the United States was recommended by Alexander J. Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury. It was authorized by Congress in 1816, and went into operation in January of the succeeding year. Its charter was to extend to March, 1836. President Jackson was greatly opposed to it, in his message of December, 1829. He stated his objections to the re-charter, and in July, 1832, refused to sign a bill for his purpose. In 1836 the bank went out of existence by limitation, but was in the same year re-chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. It suspended specie payments in 1837, again in 1839, and suspended finally in February, 1840. In 1831, in the midst of the monetary troubles, the presidential elections occurred and Jackson, with Martin VanBuren for vice-president, was chosen over Henry Clay. At this time the so-called hard times tokens were issued, the example of which was subsequently so very extensively imitated during the War of the Rebellion. Trades people employed them, partly as a means of advertising, and partly in the place of small negotiable notes, they being, in the scarcity of legal copper tenders, so many promises to pay,

redeemable upon presentation. Mr. Low, in his Descriptive Catalogue, includes this issue during the period 1834-41, but in reality they began to appear a year or two previous to the earliest of these dates, the merchants of Rhode Island having been among the first to enter the field. The token of E. A. Hathaway, of Providence, appeared in 1833, that of W. A. Handy in 1834, and that of Clark & Anthony in 1835. Concidentally, and for political purposes, a series of tokens very derogatory to the dignity of President Jackson, were struck, and others still conveying the party catches and war cries of the three presidential campaigns, 1832, 1836 and 1840. In giving the trade tokens of this period, Mr. Low has, perhaps intentionally, omitted a number upon which the years are stated.

Of the first of these latter groups, dated tradesmen's tokens from 1833 to 1837, there were exhibited:

1833—F. 3445, and E. A. Hathaway, Providence, (No. 17 of the Storer, R. I., list, but not in F. catalogue), both of them by the Historical Society and Dr. S. The Hathaway is also in the collections of Mr. W. S. Sisson, of this city, the American Numismatic and Arch. Society, and Yale University. Dr. Storer showed F. L. Brigham, New Bedford, Mass. (not F.).

1834—F. 2083, 3709, S. B. Schenck, Attleboro, Mass. (not F.), by Historical Society and Dr. S., and W. A. Handy, Providence (No. 18 of the R. I. list, but not F.), owned by the Historical Society, Yale University, R. R. Barker, W. S. Sisson and Dr. S.

1835—F. 2882, by Historical Society and Dr. S., and Clark & Anthony, Providence (No. 19 of R. I. list, but not F.), owned by the Historical Society, Messrs. Sisson & Barker of this city, and George C. Arnold, of Providence, the American Numismatic and Arch. Society, and Dr. S.

1836—F. 3446, by the Historical Society and Dr. S.

1837—F. 679 (L. 78), owned by the Historical Society, Mr. S. Powel of this city, and Dr. S., 2632, owned by Harvard University, and Dr. S., 2633, by Dr. S., 2987, by Historical Society, and Dr. S., and 3548 by Dr. S.

Without date but during this period, F., 136 (L. 60), by Dr. S., and 2894 (L. 22) by the Historical Society, and Dr. S.

Of the second sub-division, tokens involving the government, there were shown by the Historical Society and Dr. S., F. 663 (L. 37), 666 (L. 25) 667 (L. 26), 668 (L. 51), 2926 (L. 21), 2927 (L. 67) and 3708; by the Historical Society alone, L. 45, (not in F.); and by Dr. Storer, L. 54 (not F.) a variety of F. 663 (L. 40), 713 (L. 90), 714 (L. 88), and 716 (L. 84). Of these, F. 667 and 714 are in the collection of Harvard University.

Attention was drawn to thirty-two pieces relating to these groups in the Historical Society's collection, while Dr. Storer exhibited thirty-four.

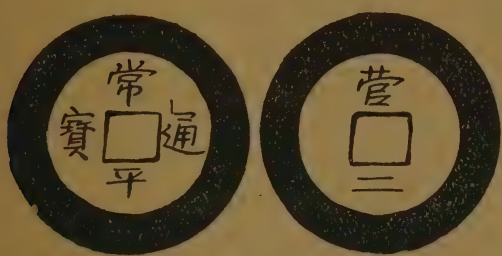
A number of valuable silver and bronze coins, medals and seals were shown by the Secretary, Miss Mary Edith Powel, which will separately be reported on at future meetings. Mr. George Moriarty also exhibited an interesting series of Greek and Roman coins, silver and bronze.

Dr. Storer read a communication from a committee of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, relative to a medal it is to issue on the occasion of the dedication of the Grant Monument, at New York, in April, 1897.

OUR JAPANESE LETTER.

DEAR NUMISMATIST:

When Commodore Perry, some over 40 years ago visited our country and made the treaty between us and the United States, he evidently did not understand the value of our money, and as a consequence the treaty in some points has always been obscure. Had he been acquainted with our science it is quite certain there would not have been left such a perplexity. I consequently believe the science of numismatics to be not only a pastime but of great value to every one.



Our late war with China has been the means of enlightening us on the subject of coins, for many of our soldiers have brought home from Manchuria foreign coins, relics and other trophies of their successful campaignes. Manchuria, as you are no doubt aware, is a great field for "hidden treasures" and very man old and ancient coins are to be gotten there. The natives, however, do not know the value of them, either from an intrinsic or fictitious point of view. I am acquainted with Sergeant Akamaton who went to Kinchow at the outbreak of the war and who informed me that he had obtained in trade a big nugget of gold coin of some past age for a Japanese silver yen which in U. S. gold is worth 51¾ cents. The gold coin or nugget was what is called "Horse shoe" and appears to be worth about $30.

Many of the military "coolies" have brought back Corean and Chinese coins which they were obliged to take from the natives in exchange. I found a nice piece the other day that came back in this way. It was over 1,000 years since it left the dies.

Just before the naval engagement off Phungdo, the Corean government had issued new coins which had been given out in certain localities and when our troops marched through Seoul, Asan, Ping-yang (also known as Phong-yang), we were obliged to exchange our silver into the small coins of the Hermit kingdom, called centre eyed coins. Of course this caused a great deal of an-

noyance and inconvenience as our silver yen or dollar weighs about six pounds of this coin. It required some men to give their entire time to count, examine and to make the change, and just imagine how many persons are required to carry this money in an army where there was a daily expense of $16,000 a day! Many of the commisariat officers spent their whole time in the field simply counting this money.

For these reasons our minister Otori asked the Korean government to accept our silver yen and greenbacks instead at face value. This the government consented to without objection and the Japan & Corea Trading Co., in Seoul the capital, became the agents between our government and Corea.

The "War Medals" have been issued by the Japanese Government in connection with the Fourth Industrial Fair at Kyoto. These medals are also for sale at one dollar each and may be secured at this price by applying to the office at Kyoto.

Osaka, Japan. W. C. SAKAI.

AUTOGRAPHANIA.

This department, began in January issue, will be continued monthly during 1897. The illustrations, some 300 in number, will be mainly taken from the editor's collection.

Shelby M. Cullom; born Wayne Co., Ky., Nov. 22, 1829. In 1864, elected M. C. from Illinois and served several terms. 1876, Governor of Illinois, and re-elected in 1880. 1883, elected to the U. S. Senate where he is still serving.

Mrs. Charles S. Stratton, formerly Miss Lavinia Warren, and wife Gen. Tom Thumb, after his death married an Italian.

Jefferson Davis; born in Christian Co., Ky., June 3, 1808. Graduated from West Point 1828. M. C. from Mississippi, 1845-6. Mexican War, 1846-7. Sen. from Mississippi, 1847-51 and 1857-61. Secretary of War, 1853-57. Provisional president of the Confederacy, 1861. President of the same, 1862-65. Captured, 1865. Imprisoned, 1865-7. Amnestied, 1868. Died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1889.

Rufus Choate; born Essex, Mass., Oct. 1, 1799. A distinguished orator, statesman and lawyer. M. C. from Massachusetts, 1830-34, and to the U. S. Senate from Massachusetts, 1840-45, succeeding Daniel Webster. Died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 13, 1859.

Mr Cullom

Compliments of
Mr Charles S Stratton
Orders General Tom Thumb

R. Chowte

Horace Bushnell

Andrew Jackson

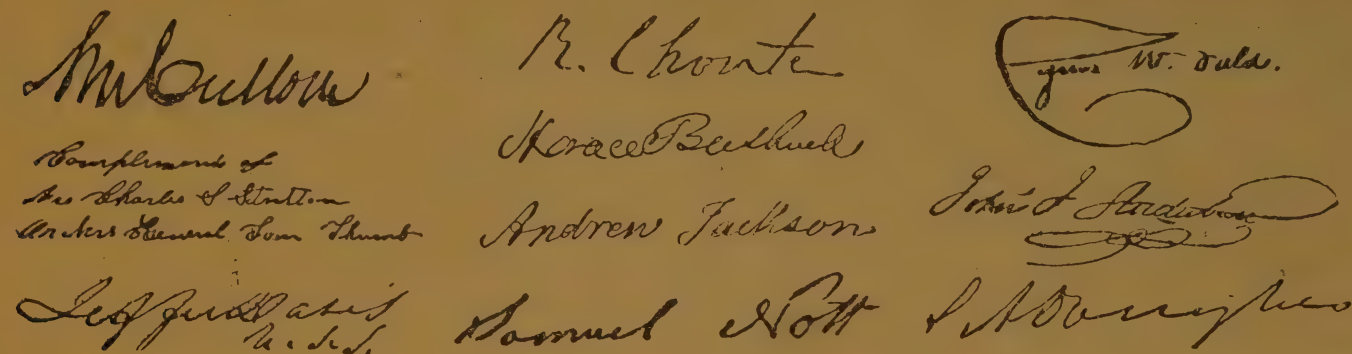
Jeffer Davis
U. S. S.

Samuel Nott

James W. Gold.

John J. Stradiston

S A Dorrington



New-York, 18 April 1804

To the President and Directors of the Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York,

Pay Obch & Gale ——— or bearer,

——— Fifteen ——— Dollars.

$15

A. Burr

Horace Bushnell; born at Litchfield, Conn., April 14, 1802. A distinguished Congregational minister, theologian and author. Died at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 17, 1876.

Andrew Jackson; born in N. C., March 15, 1767. M. C. from Tennessee, 1796–7. Senator, 1797–8. Creek Indian War, 1813–14. Served as General in War of 1812, defeating the English General Packenham at New Orleans in 1815. Seminole War, 1817–18. Governor of Florida, 1821. Senator from Tennessee, 1823–25. Defeated for the presidency in 1824, but elected in 1828 and re-elected in 1832. Died near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845.

Samuel Nott—who was he? A chance for our readers to turn informer.

Cyrus W. Field; born at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 30, 1819. Noted for his efforts in laying the first Atlantic cable, his efforts being finally crowned with entire success in 1866. Died at New York on July 12, 1892.

John James Audibon; born near New Orleans May 4, 1780. A noted American ornithologist. His "Birds of America" was published in 1830–39 at $1000 per copy and copies in good condition bring more today. Died at New York Jan. 27, 1851.

Stephen A. Douglas; born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813. A celebrated lawyer and statesman. Judge of Illinois Supreme Court, 1841. M. C. from Illinois, 1843–47. U. S. Senator, 1847–61. Ran against Lincoln for the presidency in 1860 and was defeated. Died at Chicago, Ills., June 3, 1861.

Aaron Burr; born at Newark, N. J., Feb. 6, 1756. An American politician. Served in Revolutionary War. U. S. Senator from New York, 1791-97, and was vice-president, 1801–5. In a duel killed Alexander Hamilton, July 7, 1804. The later portion of his career was clouded. Died, Staten Island, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1836.

WITH THE EDITOR.

Mr. J. W. Scott, the veteran Numismatist, has not yet turned from his first love if the following extract taken from a late letter in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* may be taken in evidence:

"I do not think there are many gentlemen in this circle who collect coins, and yet, numismatics is a delightful study commencing at the earliest dawn of authentic history and running in an unbroken stream to the present time, embracing every nation and illustrating every people, supplying accurate portraits of all the great ones of the earth and sometimes furnishing us with their history, in fact, written records are frequently corrected by medallic data, and sometimes whole chapters of the life history of a nation are drawn solely from their numismatic remains. Of course, coins were collected as objects of history and art as soon as there were coins to collect, and about the period 1650 to 1800 every nobleman had his collection of coins the same as a picture gallery is now a sign of wealth. Coins are again coming into favor; many rich men are buying coins even when they do not make a serious study of those they acquire. Mr. William Walderf Astor is now forming a monumental collection of ancient and modern coins, in fact, his purchases of early Greek gold and silver has nearly quadrupled the value of choice pieces, thus insuring large profits to his friends who have followed his example in reviving the glory of Numismatics.

Writes Dr. Hetrick, "I like the Numismatist very much and always look for it, but I do not find as much literature concerning Colonial and U. S. Coinage, in which I am exclusively interested, as I would prefer. Please get some recognized authority to write up the completed Colonial and U. S. Coinage." Who will volunteer such a work if the Numismatist will publish and illustrate?

At a late meeting of the Christ Church History club in Yankton, S. D., Mr. Arthur Westhorp exhibited some of his ancient Roman coins and gave an explanatory address which the *Yankton Daily Gazette* said "evidenced scholarly familiarity with numismatography."

Messrs. Chapman announce for sale April 16th and 17th the collection of United States Coins of M. A. Brown, Esq., of East Northfield, Mass. Chas. Steigerwalt has issued his Part IV catalogue, paper money for sale at fixed prices; also a combination and wholesale priced catalogue of coins, paper money, etc. On April 12 Lyman H. Low will sell at auction the coins, medals, and tokens of Geo. F. Nesbitt, of Brookville, Md.; also the stock of a discontinued dealer; 551 lots.

A REVEREND gentleman writes: "I received your sample copy of the NUMISMATIST. I am delighted with it. I did not know that such a magazine was in existence. Enclosed find a dollar for a year's subscription." There are thousands of cases similar to this, groping along in the dark paths of our science without the beacon light that will illuminate and make glad their way. Another writes: "I have been collecting in a desultory way many years and was always considered a "crank" in my locality until I began to feel a personal mortification when the term was applied to me and gradually lost all interest in it. Thanks to the NUMISMATIST, which accidentally fell athwart my way, all this is changed now. I find so many interested in the science and so many eminently respectable people engaged in it, that I now take pride in being in such good company."

ON Thursday evening, Feb. 25, Mr. Victor I. Brenner read a paper entitled "Art and the Medal" before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York.

D. C. FROST, Washington, Mich., wants to buy war medals and tokens.

CHAS. H. BEDDOE, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, has a few sets of the Hudson Bay Co.'s Tokens for sale at reasonable prices. W. T. Smith, Box 338, Sarnia, Ontario, also has a set for sale.

DR. Cicero Peregrino, a charter member of the American Numismatic Association, lately died at his home in Pernambuco, Brazil, and his collection of 6,400 pieces of silver and copper, together with his numismatic library of 130 volumes, is now offered for sale. Address, M. C., or Manuel Cicero, Pernambuco, Brazil.

THE editor acknowledges remittances as follows:

Daniel F. Howorth,	E. S. Norris,	F. B. Stebbins,	Dr. Geo. W. Massamore,
A. E. Marks,	Prof. Hiertdahl,	Rev. Jos. Tonpin,	D. C. Frost,
I.W. Wales,	J. H. Gray,	Rev. L. D. Chase,	R. W. McLachlan,
Geo. J. Bauer,	J. E. H. Kelley,	J. F. Seybold,	Ernest Knaufft,
W. R. Benjamin,	W. H. Stafford,	W. F. Hendricks,	Univers. Mich. Library,
Dr. Geo. Hetrick,	Samuel Parish, Jr.,	Rev. John Scott,	Chas. T. Tatman,
L. J. Casault,	David Harlowe,	Mary A. King,	Col.Library,Beloit,Wis.,
Henry F. Clark,	Chas. C. Deuel,	Jas. A. Conlan,	F. C. Browne,
Virgil M. Brand,	A. W. Westhorp,	C. O. Trowbridge,	Smithsonian Library,
Jas. Kirkwood,	Geo. W. Rode,	W. G. Wright,	Peter Grimm,
Dr. F. A. Hassler,	Howland Speakman,	A. R. Smith.	

ED FROSSARD'S 145th sale will occur on April 20–21 and comprises the Bowman collection of United States and Foreign coins and medals; 1091 lots.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society held its thirty-ninth anniversary meeting on March 15th at its rooms in the Academy of Medicine building.

WANTS, TO EXCHANGE, ETC.

This Department is gratis to subscribers.

Will exchange v. fine 1839 Silly head cent for strictly fine cent of 1877, 15 stars. Chas. E. Carman, Acra, N. Y.

To exchange:—American and foreign coins for Indian relics. Wish to buy U. S. half cents. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Wanted:—To buy a California $50 gold slug in fine condition. Write me giving price and condition. J. L. Shanar, Knox, Pa.

Wanted:—Ancient Greek coins in extra fine condition if for sale cheap. Chas. S. Wilcox, 801-160 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted:—Coins, stamps, arms and curios in general. Also correspondence on Stebbins and Cossitt geneology desired. F. B. Stebbins, Adrain, Mich.

To exchange:—Several hundred duplicates, Foreign silver and copper coins of the 17, 18, and 19th centuries, or for sale at auction prices. Correspondence desired. F. C. Browne, Framingham, Mass.

How to make black, red, green, purple, blue, yellow, white, gold, and silver inks. A pint can be made for 10c. Receipts for all the above for any coin worth 10c or over. A. B. Roberts, Weymouth, Medina Co., Ohio.

Wanted:—Correspondents for mutual benefit with all interested in priced catalogues of coins. I have all the leading ones priced and unpriced since 1890. Prices exchanged for priced. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Center. Ill.

For sale or exchange:—Columbian stamps. I have the following uncancelled Columbian stamps that I offer to sell for cash or exchange for U. S. coin or fractional currency and medals: 200 3ct; 200 4ct; 21 5ct; 10 8ct; 15 10ct; 46 15ct; 34 30ct; 2 50ct. Also a collection of U. S. stamps that will catalogue $25 worth to exchange same as above. State what you have to exchange, with price, A. C. Hunter, A. N. A. 301, West Branch, Ia.

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